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January 31, 1902

assembling of the public at the post-office on the arrival of mails, and also cautioned our laundrymen to take no soiled clothes from any house where there has been anyone sick, for the purpose of washing the same. The board of health have ordered all the children of our public schools vaccinated, which order is being rigidly enforced. At present we have the matter well in hand and with strict surveillance on the part of our citizens it will be but a short time until we have the disease thoroughly stamped out.

Respectfully,

T. C. FRARY,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Smallpox in Seattle, Wash., and vicinity.

PORT TOWNSEND, WASH., January 16, 1902.

SIR: Referring to my telegram of the 11th instant, I have the honor to state that reports of smallpox in Seattle vary considerably. It was officially stated that there were 54 cases treated in the pesthouse last month and the newspapers have had accounts of cases being detected in private practice and of persons afflicted with the disease walking into the city hall, etc., which should lead one to think that the number was increasing during January. Compulsory vaccination has been instituted among the school children and the papers state that an organized attempt is being made to disinfect the cheap lodging houses, and that the number of assistants to the health officer has been increased to meet larger demands on that office. As far as this condition has affected the vessels of this port, I would state that since the middle of December 1 case occurred in the crew of the steamer *City of Denver*, the steamer *Rosalie* carried a case which was in transit from Ontario to Victoria, British Columbia, and the local authorities of Vancouver claim that on December 10 and December 19, the steamer *Mainlander* carried persons to Vancouver from Seattle who either had or afterwards developed smallpox. One of the steamship companies employs a physician at their own expense to examine their vessels before going to British Columbia. A considerable number of the towns of the State are reported to have had 1 or more cases, and some of the lumber and railroad camps are stated to be infected. The last reports are that 2 cases exist at Coupeville, a small village across the bay from Port Townsend.

Respectfully,

M. H. FOSTER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Inspection service at Vanceboro, Me., and vicinity.

VANCEBORO, ME., January 18, 1902.

SIR: I beg to report that for the week ended January 18, I have inspected, approximately, 550 passengers, vaccinated 84, and disinfected 14 pieces of baggage.

The conditions at this port are much less favorable than at the time of my last report. After a period of nearly two weeks' freedom from new cases of smallpox, St. John began to find them, and under circumstances that make it seem probable many are infected.

Moncton, New Brunswick, east of St. John, had a case of supposed appendicitis, which, after many had been exposed to infection, was found to be smallpox. The probability is that during the incoming week several cases will develop there.

Welsford, a village between here and St. John, developed a case yesterday under similar circumstances.

Lynnfield, 18 miles from here, in Charlotte County, New Brunswick, has developed a case under the following conditions: A young man named Hasting, arrived home two weeks ago, and early in this week became ill with what his neighbors pronounced chicken pox. After the eruption had lasted four days, a physician was called and found a fully developed case of smallpox.

Lynnfield is a country settlement. * * * The people are nearly all unvaccinated, and in my opinion an epidemic there is unavoidable. St. Stephen, the nearest provincial city, has posted guards all around this settlement upon roads leading in that direction.

Acting in connection with the local health authorities, I have taken such measures as will prevent any coming through here over turnpike road, unless they can prove to the satisfaction of the local health authorities, that they have not been exposed to infection.

At present I am considering Halifax, Moncton, St. John, Welsford, and the whole north of Charlotte County, New Brunswick, as infected districts.

Respectfully,

M. L. YOUNG,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Arrival at Reedy Island Quarantine of vessels from Mexican and West Indian ports.

REEDY ISLAND QUARANTINE,
via Port Penn, Del., January 19, 1902.

SIR: Through the medical officer in command of national quarantine service on Delaware River and Bay, I have the honor to report the arrival at this station of the following vessels: January 12, 1902, British steamship *Mexicano*, from Vera Cruz, in ballast; no passengers; bill of health signed by Wm. W. Canada, United States consul, and S. H. Hodgson, medical inspector, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service. January 15, 1902, British steamship, *Drummond*, from St. Thomas via Santiago de Cuba, with ore; no passengers; bill of health signed by Assistant Surgeon Von Ezdorf. January 18, 1902, British steamship *Surwance*, from Tampico, in ballast; no passengers; bill of health signed by S. E. Magill, United States consul.

Respectfully,

T. F. RICHARDSON,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.

Arrival at Baltimore of vessels from Cuban ports

BALTIMORE, MD., January 25, 1902.

SIR: I have to report the arrival of the following vessels at this port for the week ended this day: British steamship *Grayfield*, from Cherievo, Cuba, with ore; British steamship *Drumelzier*, from Daiquiri, Cuba, with ore; British steamship *Alabama*, from Daiquiri, Cuba, with ore.

Respectfully,

W. M. F. STONE,
Collector.

REPORTS FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

Eagle Pass, Tex., January 20, 1902—Inspection service.—I have the honor to report the following transactions at this port for the week ended January 18, 1902: Number of passenger trains from Mexico inspected,